THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1830. NO. 87.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere:

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESTO, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STTS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d. -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil*: Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—*A Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron.—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kits Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of se vere Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. It its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN.☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58,	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48,	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

July 9.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH.
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

PUBLIC SALE.—By a decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, George A. Bayard and Samuel H. Scott, Administrators of James Ekin, late of the city of Pittsburgh and county aforesaid, deceased, will expose to public sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the second day of August next, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded as follows, to wit: A part of lot No. 249, fronting on Ferry street about forty-five feet, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which are erected a two story brick house, and a brick building used as a tobacco factory. Also, a piece of ground in St. Clair township, and county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the east line of land that did belong to Doctor Bedford in his lifetime, and running by said line south 3 degrees, east 33 perches and 92-100ths, to a post on the north side of Coal Hill road; thence by said road south 77 degrees, east 33 perches and 6-10ths. to a post; thence north 3¾ degrees, east 44 perches and 56-100ths to a post on the south side of the public road to Gregg's ferry; thence by said road north 81 degrees west 17 perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres, two roods, and 13 perches, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and frame stable, formerly the property of Samuel Edgar. Also, a third piece of ground, adjoining the last mentioned, consisting of coal-lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, according to the plan of Sidneyville, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post near a white hickory, thence south 3 degrees east 40 perches to sugar-tree; thence north 87 degrees east 28 perches and 4-10ths to a beech; thence north 3¾ degrees east 39 perches to a post; thence by Coal street north 77 degrees west 33 perches and 6-10ths to the place of beginning, containing six acres, three roods and 13 perches, more or less. Also, one undivided half part of a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, marked No. 58 in James Adams' part of the plan of said Liberties, as recorded in book T, pages 355 and 356; bounded by Liberty street, by O'Hara street, Spring alley, and lot No. 57, containing in breadth 50 feet and in length 100 feet. Also, the one undivided fourth part of a tract of land, situated in Indiana township, and county aforesaid, on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Pine creek, containing by estimation 100 acres, be the same more or less; on which the Pine Creek Factory is erected, with many other buildings. By the Court.

WM. M'CLURE, Cl'k O. C.

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1830—5t.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures*.

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COUNTRY CURATE, 2 volumes; FALKLAND, and DWIGHT'S SKETCHES of the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; just received and for sale by

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

July 16, 1830.—3t.

Poetry.

THE FIRST AND LAST CAPTIVE.

She sat in silence on the floor,
Her raven hair, unbound,
Spread her pale cheek and bosom o'er,
And swept the very ground;
Her eye was dim, and downward cast,
And now and then a sigh,
Within her heart, till then locked fast,
Heaved deep and bitterly.

It was a splendid palace-room,
Around with tapestry spread,
And, chasing back the twilight gloom,
A lamp its radiance shed;
Faintly it lit that pensive face,
Where strong and still despair
Had fixed its heavy darkening trace,
Stiffening each feature fair.

A pencil was within her hand,
And carelessly it moved,
Scarce under her own will's command
Along the floor it roved;
At length, the letters, slowly traced,
Stood like a wizzard's spell,
(Even yet they are not quite effaced)—
"Remember Isabelle!"

She sat awhile, then started up,
To her cheek rushed back the blood—
She dashed away the silver cup
Of wine that near her stood:
She leant beside the window high,
She grasped its iron bars;
Whilst, pitying her, from the azure sky,
Looked down the silent stars.

It was in vain—her hands, too weak,
Forced not these bars apart,
And down she fell, with one wild shriek,
That seemed to burst her heart:
Still she lay through the night hours mirk—
They came at morning tide,
And found that Death had done his work,—
So their first Captive died.

Years passed away—they brought again
A Captive to the tower;
Now many a dark and bloody stain
Profaned the palace bower.
The tapestry had fallen down,
The golden lamp was quenched;
From the cornice rich the silver crown
Of mimic flowers was wrenched.

Their Captive was an aged man,
Grief on his forehead high,
And on his lips, so thin and wan,
Told but of misery.
His love, so beautiful and young,
Years gone, from him was torn,
And he had withered, yet thus long
His load of life had borne.

They placed him in this prison strong—
"Ay, be it so," he cried:
"I care not—in yon Heaven ere long
I'll meet my murdered bride."
He cast his eyes to heaven, and then
Down on the floor they fell,
And he read, while thrilled each aged vein—
"Remember Isabelle."

It was enough—the nerves that held
Through all that life's decay,
No longer by his pride compelled,
Resigned at once their sway:
He perished the last Captive there;
And still the peasants tell,
At eve these words sound through the air—
"Remember Isabelle!"

Worton Lodge, Isleworth. M. A. BROWNE.

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

From the Franklin Repository.

With respect to the conduct of Georgia to the Cherokee Indians, there can we think be but one opinion, with men who possess the ordinary feelings of humanity, and who are not misled by selfish and debasing interests. All good citizens must concur in reprobating that conduct, and in condemning her legislation over the Indians as unrighteous, and her encroachments cruel. Tho' Georgia by her enactments and acts disgraces herself; yet indifferent to public sentiment, or national honor, she appears determined to pursue her favorite object, until she obtains the possession of the Indian lands, which she so much covets, regardless of the means, or the sacrifices which attend it. Immediately after the rising of Congress, the Governor of Georgia, by his proclamation, makes known, that "whereas it is discovered that the lands, in the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, within the limits of the State, abound with valuable minerals and especially *gold;* and whereas the State of Georgia has the fee simple title to said lands, and the entire and exclusive property in the *gold and silver* thereon," &c. "therefore all persons, *including Indian occupants*, are warned to cease from further trespass on the property of the State;" and by another proclamation, notice is given that the Georgia Legislative enactments disfranchising the Indians, shall and will be enforced.

Against the unrighteous legislation and encroachments of Georgia, where were the Indians to look for their protection? Was it not their *right*, to appeal to the Government of the United States, for that protection? And is not the United States bound by good faith and the obligations in their treaties with those Indians, to protect them in the occupancy and enjoyment of their lands, with all their rights appurtenant against all the world?—Amongst several other treaties recognizing and affirming the rights of the Indians, the treaty of Holston was negotiated in 1791, by the United States with the Cherokee *Nation*. The United States having received then from them a further cession of land, by the 7th article of the treaty it was provided and agreed that *"the United States solemnly guarantee to the Cherokee nation all their lands not hereby ceded."* This treaty was ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, in all the forms of a treaty; and as such became, and is still, the supreme law of the land. Georgia was a party to it, in the only way she could become a party, through the instrumentality of the President and Senate, the only constitutional organs to whom the power of forming a treaty with the Indians is delegated by the constitution. The Indians, confiding in the ability and integrity of the United States for their protection, appeal to Congress for the maintenance of their possessions and rights, not against a foreign enemy who was a stranger to their condition, and regardless of all measure of rights but what power and force might dictate. No, they complained of Georgia, a member of the federal government—*one* of these United States that had guaranteed their lands not ceded! And how do the United States by Congress maintain their faith, and provide for the execution of their compact, when appealed to by this confiding nation of Indians? Do they interpose between the unoffending and abused Indians, to prevent their sacrifice by Georgia, a member of the same family that compose the general government? Was there a single measure adopted for their protection, or were the Indians encouraged to hope, or expect it from the hands of Congress or the Executive? The only respond to the complaints of the Indians, against the unrighteous legislation of Georgia, is an act passed by Congress authorising the President to provide for the removal and recompense of such as *choose* to remove, many hundred miles west of the Mississippi, for which they are to exchange their cultivated fields,—comfortable houses,—churches,—schools,—mills,—factories, and other improvements, in which it is said, they are little behind their Georgia neighbors.

To say that their removal, under such circumstances, is only *voluntary* and a matter of *choice*, is an abuse of language, and a mockery of the wrongs and complaints of the Indians. When Georgia, by her legislature, abolishes the laws, customs and usages of this nation,—denies them the right of being heard in their Courts of Justice as witness,—makes it a penitentiary offence for an Indian son or father to advise or counsel one another on the subject of removal—and by her government proclaims to them, that they are tresspassers on their own soil, warns them to withdraw from their lands, supposed to contain gold and silver; and makes known to them that their appeal and complaint, to the Government of the United States is an offence against Georgia! Where is the opportunity or security of *choice?*

As well might an incendiary, who had set fire to a dwelling house, say that the affrighted family *chose* to depart from ther burning habitation. The Georgians did not intend to leave the Indians a choice: they have avowed their determination to have their land; and they have legislated for the Indians in a way that would not, as they knew, be tolerated by the Indians: and if this unrighteous legislation, and cruel enactments, are not sufficient to influence the Indians to remove, they may expect to be operated on by further enactments and encroachments, until their removal is effected, unless restrained by the government of the United States.

In such a conflict between the State Government of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians, in what relation does the United States government stand to both. To the Indians it was bound by compact and treaty to guarantee their lands against Georgia and all other claimants: and by the convention of 1802, between the United States and Georgia, the United States "engaged to extinguish the Indian title to these lands, as early as the same could be *peaceably* obtained, on *reasonable* terms." In the engagement with Georgia, the United States for the protection of the Indians provided that the *purchase* should be *peaceable;* and for their own protection, it was provided that it should be on *reasonable* terms. The United States have always been disposed to purchase, but the Cherokees have refused to sell. Georgia oppresses them with her unrighteous legislation, and threatens their destruction; and the only cause of offence against these Indians is that *they refuse to sell.* What a cause of offence, in this age of improvement and land of laws! Congress, for the gratification of Georgia, the oppressor, pass an act authorizing the President to make an exchange with the Indians, of lands on the West side of the Mississippi, and to provide for their removal. To the complaints and remonstrances of the Cherokees, there is not a word of consolation, much less any measure of protection.

The amendment proposed to be made in the law, "That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as is by this act contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyments of their rights," did not suit the views of Georgia, and it was rejected. Is it any excuse to Congress for their omission to legislate, in any manner for the protection of the Indians, to say that Congress was not bound to interfere until Georgia was *operating* on the Indians by their *harsh laws.* The Georgia Law was passed by her Legislature,—its execution threatened, and to be expected after the first of June, which would be immediately after the rising of Congress. What would be thought of a nation, that had entered into a treaty of alliance defensive with a weak and confiding power, when their attention was directed to the hostile armaments that were approaching their ally, with a declaration of war; to excuse itself by saying that it was not to interfere yet,—that the danger was only impending, and that it would be time for them to act and defend when the battle was raging; or the man who was bound to protect his dependent wife or child, against the violence of other men, might as well excuse himself from interfering to avert the threatened blow, for which he saw the weapon raised, by saying that it was time enough to interpose when the blow was given. The threatened encroachments are now in the course of execution with a vengeance. In place of provision for interference, or protection, Congress concedes to Georgia all that her covetous citizens desire. Have not the Indians and the world too much reason to suspect in such legislation a *combined and concerted action* between the government of the United States to effect *by* coertion, constraint and a dictated recompense, the removal of this nation of Indians, to a remote desert, where they are to be consigned to a lamentable barbarism and speedy extinction.

The gloomy picture of the condition and prospects of this tribe, is still more darkened by a comparison of the relative advantages of their present homes and possessions, and those to which they are to be removed. The Cherokees at present live in a fine climate, and are in possession of fertile and cultivated farms, producing corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, oats, &c. Apple and peach orchards are common,—cotton and woollen cloths are manufactured by them, numerous and flourishing villages are seen in every section of their country. They have flour, fulling-mills, and saw-mills, and agricultural pursuits engage the chief attention of these people. Such is the land and condition of these people, as described by David Brown, a native Cherokee, in ia letter dated September 2d, 1825, at which time he also states that the *population is rapidly increasing.*

With respect to the country west of the Mississippi, to which it is proposed to remove them, but little is known. Mr. Hemphill, a member from this state, proposed an amendment to the bill, providing for the exploration of the country, to which they were to be sent, before their removal, in order to ascertain the character of that region of country. But Georgia, with her influence on a small majority of Congress, rejected this amendment. On what information then did Congress act? Principally we believe on twenty-two lines, from a letter written by Gen. Clark five years ago; and he had not seen the country, to which the title of the Osages and Kanses had, when he wrote the letter, just been extinguished. To this was added the statement of Mr. M'Coy, who travelled westward but 48 miles, through the country. Mr. M'Coy considered the land good, but stated it to be *deficient in timber.* Of the condition of the tribes of Indians now beyond the Mississippi, in an official letter from Gen. Clark of March 1, 1826, it is stated—"The condition of *many* tribes west of the Mississippi is the most *pitiable* that can be imagined; during several seasons in every year they are distressed by *famine*, in which many die for want of food, and during which the living child is *often* buried with the dead mother; because no one could spare it as much food as would sustain it through its helpless infancy." And yet with so imperfect and unfavorable account of the character of the country to which it is proposed to remove the Cherokees, a lean majority of Congress was willing to act at once, and were unwilling to provide for procuring further information. In the introductory chapter to Tanner's narrative of a 30 years residence among the Indians, a work of authority, and written by a gentleman of known integrity and talents, we have the most deplorable account of this region of country to which it is proposed to remove the Southern Indians. The editor of the National Gazette, in his paper of the 2d inst., in his editorial remarks on Tanner's narrative, observes that, "we have heard from another source equally to be trusted, a similar description of its naked and inhospitable character;" such that "it would soon reduce civilized men, who should be confined to it, to barbarism." This is the country, to which the Cherokee Indians are to be removed. It would seem from the provisions of the law passed by Congress, that *extinction* or *abandonment* was contemplated, as by the 3d section it is "provided that the lands given in exchange shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct or abandon the same."

It is alleged that the provisions of the late act of Congress are in accordance with many other laws, passed at different periods, providing for the purchase and exchange of lands with the Indians. Though it was our interest and policy, as the white settlement advanced, to provide for the purchase of the Indian title to the lands possessed by them; yet it was always under circumstances totally different from that under which the last Congress were called to legislate. We challenge the advocates of Georgia, to cite one act of Congress to provide for the purchase of the lands of any tribe of Indians, and their removal at a time when the authorities of any State were made to bear upon such Indians; changing by one act all their former relations, and subjecting them to a condition that left them a choice only between degradation and misery at home, or to adventure their fortunes in a wilderness.

Philanthropists, believing that there was no obstacle in the moral and physical constitution of the Indians, to their civilization, have been anxious to ameliorate their condition,—to induce them to exchange the habits of the hunter for that of the farmer, and the rude implements and habitations of savage life, for the arts and accommodations and institutions of civilized man; and to make them the subjects of moral and intellectual improvement. Such has been the humane and enlightened policy of our Government, in the execution of which so much money is expended.—With no nation of Indians has this policy been more successful, than with the Cherokee nation; they have become extensive farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, possessing many of the comforts and conveniences of life, having within their territory many Christian churches and schools, for the instruction of their youth. Philosophy and philanthropy require that the policy and project of Indian civilization and exaltation in the scale of human beings, now being with the Cherokees in the course of successful experiment, under the most favorable circumstances, should be maintained and pursued. It cannot be asserted that population and civilization are so far advanced in Georgia, as to require their encroachment on the Indian territory, for the accommodation and support of a superior population. *Exclusive* of the Indian territory, Georgia contains 50,000 square miles, with a population, at the last census, of 340,989, including 147,910 slaves, being about 7 persons to the square mile: whilst Pennsylvania only contains 47,000 square miles, sustaining a population, in 1820, of 1,048,458, being 22½ to the square mile; and yet in Pennsylvania, where our population is, to the square mile, *treble* that of Georgia, we are not aware that civilization and population is retarded or incommoded for want of land. Can humanity avoid commiseration at the prospect of the forcible removal of such a nation of men, women and children, amounting to about 70,000, from their homes and ancient possessions to a wilderness, represented by disinterested travelers as surrounded by the most savage of Indians, and as "*barren and inhospitable,*" and which, as is said, would reduce civilized men, who should be confined to it, to "*barbarism.*"

Is a legislation by Congress, that may possibly be marked by consequences so appalling, such as an enlightened and humane legislator may adopt, without a reflection on his understanding or integrity? To avert so great a calamity is, we think, the duty of every citizen who respects the rights of man, the obligation of treaties, and the honor and reputation of his country.

The *rights* of the Cherokee Indians to their lands, are so well supported and established in the speeches of those members of Congress who raised their voices in opposition to the Indian bill, that it is unnecessary to occupy more paper with their repetition. We would briefly remark on that subject, that those Indians are in possession of lands which they had from time immemorial,—it is beyond the reach of any historical record.—That title has not been divested by either compact or conquest, and has been repeatedly recognised by both the governments of Georgia and the United States.

JUSTITIA.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. American.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Corinthian from London, with papers of the 1st ult. puts us in possession of some interesting intelligence. Prince Leopold has refused the throne of Greece. The motives of this refusal, as detailed in his letters, which we publish, are such as do him honor. He would not be forced upon an unwilling people, nor sanction by his acceptance of the crown the abandonment to the Turks of that province of Greece, Acarnania, which had furnished to the struggle for freedom the best troops and most efficient officers. The British ministry are evidently greatly disconcerted by this step on the part of the Prince, which is ascribed by some to the influence and intrigues of Russia, by others to a desire and expectation, on the part of Leopold, of being at the head of a Regency in England, on the demise of the Crown, then momentarily expected.—By the Bulletins of the King's health, it will be seen that the scene was drawing rapidly to a close. The London Times, referring to the mass of papers laid before Parliament respecting the Sovereignty of Greece, says:—

It is impossible on this occasion to lay before our readers every distinct passage of the correspondence from which, as a whole, we have drawn our own reluctant impression of the spirit in which, or rather from the absence of which, the personage in question has acted. We conceive that if his Royal Highness has escaped from a position which was too arduous and elevated for him, by the same reason Greece has had an escape even more providential and felicitous from what must have proved to her an irretrievable visitation.—Want of decision has been the bane of Leopold, as it is of every small man, who finds himself in circumstances requiring vigor, sagacity, and the soul of a generous and noble enterprize. An effeminate ambition, which grasps at every thing, but weighs nothing, and shrinks from the first touch of difficulty, is not the stuff that can be moulded into beneficent power or solid fame.—We see no evidence of the paltry back-stairs manœuvring, which has been charded upon the Prince in this affair, and we therefore acquit him of all but imbecility and poverty of purpose."

Bell's Messenger of May 30th, says:—"No man can avoid discovering the motive of Prince Leopold, and the strong interests which induce him to stay at home. Every day, matters wear a more critical appearance. Leopold is probably looking forward, at no remote period, from his near relationship to the presumptive heiress of the throne, to be included in the Regency in this country, and the opposition Lords have taken up his cause, and are endeavoring to make him the head of a party against the Ministers, with the hope, a certain event, of obtaining power through him.

The Courier of the 27th says—

"We regret to observe, by the proceedings in the House of Lords of last night, that the unfortunate prudence of Prince Leopold has already rallied a party, the embers of which we had hoped were gradually expiring. In a Parliamentary sense, the speeches of Earl Grey, and his son-in-law, Lord Durham, were not objectionable, and the discussion might have passed off without exciting remark, had Lord Holland not acknowledged, that, although still unacquainted with the Greek documents, he had nevertheless made up his mind to defend Prince Leopold, and to condemn Ministers, for in substance his declaration, as will be seen by referring to the debates, was to that effect.

Many considerations render this sudden resuscitation of party affinities an event to be deprecated. The signs of the times in France, and our condition is one of crisis and possibly of change. We had not feared that the infirmity of Prince Leopold's resolutions was calculated to have awakened so much sympathy and admiration among the proud old Peers of England: from them we expect a sterner pride. But we shall earnestly watch the course and corruscations of the prodigy and with one absorbing, entire sentiment—the interests of our country—regarding the characters and professions of men but as hostages for their adherence to those great conservative principles by which danger was so long withstood and masterdom at last achieved. Several of the newspapers, and the general talk of the world, ascribe the vacillations of Prince Leopold to some hope which he is supposed to cherish of being placed at the head of a Regency; and to the excitement produced by this fancy is attributed the fresh blotches and outbreakings of the Whig infection.

The following are the causes of abdication according to Prince Leopold himself: he has abdicated upon an alleged dissatisfaction of the Greeks with the arrangements of the Allies for their future government, and their discontent at the boundaries proposed for their State. The former ought not to avail his Royal Highness in any degree, because he solicited the sovereignty. He was not even requested to accept it, until it had been fixed that he should be appointed. The point, as to the boundary, is more calculated to interest the feelings of mankind; for although, as to territory, the arrangement of the Allies is better than what the Greeks are said to desire, yet the moral considerations, arising from the circumstance that the province (Acarnania) proposed to be given up for Eubœa, having furnished the largest portion of the army which has fought for the liberties of Greece, are calculated to produce an impressive effect.

And again of the 31st. But it is necessary to come into the consideration of the causes which places his Royal Highness in the odious light of being liable to be regarded as an instrument of Russia. These, passing over his own infirmity of purpose, are to be found in the letters of the Count Capo D'Istrias, the most extraordinary documents of their kind ever produced. They are too extensive to be quoted, and the force of them cannot be understood from extracts; but we may describe them as urging, with seeming earnestness, the Prince to come to Greece, and then painting with great force the many difficulties he has to encounter—to deter him from coming. It is not new to the Count's correspondence to thus blow hot and cold—nor him to write public letters which shall lead to conclusions the reverse of those which his private communications advocate. In one sentence, by yielding to what we apprehend may be called the representations of the present actual head of the Greek government, Prince Leopold has played the game of Russia, provided it is the case that Count Capo d'Istrias is in the Russian interest. But if, as we believe the fact to be, the Emperor Nicholas and the Russian cabinet are in the whole affair blameless of intrigue, it is not the less true that Prince Leopold has exposed them to derogatory imputations. That he has embarrassed the connexions of Europe, troubled the liberties of Greece, involved this country in difficulties, and laid himself open to contumely and scorn, are circumstances which can neither be questioned nor extenuated.

Our private information from Paris states the impression there to be, that Prince Leopold has been a tool in the hands of Russia. It will be seen by our remarks on the sovereignty of Greece, in another column, that there are circumstances in the transactions of his Royal Highness, which lend a coloring to this notion; but beyond the mere constructive possibility of the thing, there is no foundation for the idea: indeed, of the three Allies, from this very circumstance, Russia has the most reason to complain of his Royal Highness. We are likewise informed that Prince Paul of Wirtemberg has had three secret interviews with Prince Polignac, since Prince Leopold's resignation of the Greek sovereignty was known in Paris. The Prince of Hesse Homberg is also mentioned as a candidate for the Principality.

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 30.—The King has passed a bad night. His Majesty's breathing was much embarrassed.

May 31.—The King has passed a good night, and his Majesty's respiration is rather less embarrassed.

June 1.—The King passed a quiet night; in other respects his Majesty continues the same.

The British Traveller asserts that the King's appetite had failed, and he had been supported principally upon port wine and water.

LONDON, Monday evening, May 31.

GREECE.—Accounts from Ancona, of the 14th inst. in the German papers, inform us that troubles have broken out in various parts of Greece, and that the President had suddenly gone to Syria, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity and punishing the promoters of a disturbance in that place. By the accounts from Syria itself, the tumult appears to have been one of a popular character, and to have originated in a decree of the Government, dividing the merchants into classes, with certain privileges, against which an opposition was attempted, with a view to assert the maintenance of the liberty of commerce. The President arrived 20th April, in a Russian corvette, but tranquillity had previously been restored. An investigation ensued, and several of the ringleaders were placed on board the corvette and sent to Napoli. There is too much reason to fear, from these accounts, that the President will have great difficulty in putting down commotions which either arise from or are supposed by the intrigues of the Greek chiefs, whose co-operation he has not been able to obtain.

Letters from Smyrna state that, in addition to the 'Miri,' the merchants of that place are now threatened with an imposition of an export duty on all Asiatic produce. It is intended to remonstrate strongly against the proposed measure, as one of great injury to the trade of Smyrna, but it is feared the exigencies of the Porte will compel the Sultan to follow up his intention.

By the Dutch Mail, which arrived this morning, we have Dutch papers to the 29th ult. and German papers to the 25th. Their contents, however, are not of much importance. It is stated from the Hague, that the projects of law respecting the excise on spirituous liquors of national manufacture, and for an increase on beer and vinegar, has been rejected by the States General; and that another project of law, respecting foreign spirituous liquors, had been withdrawn. A project of law for an increased excise on salt was adopted. The First Chamber had agreed to the law for the reduction of the interest of the public debt. The project of law on public instruction had been withdrawn by order of the King.

FRENCH FLEET FOR ALGIERS.

PARIS, May 28.—The following telegraphic despatches have been received by the Government from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon:—

"May 26th, half past 8 o'clock, A. M. Eleven men-of-war, 19 frigates, 21 sloops, 15 brigs, two steamers, and 24 transports, sailed last night. The second division is just hoisting sail, and the third will take its departure to-morrow. Fine weather, with a gentle breeze from the west.

"May 27, 8 o'clock, A. M. The second division sailed yesterday, under convoy of the Comete, and consisted of 90 transports. The wind from the west having freshened, the third division cannot heave out, but will sail as soon as it moderates.

"May 27, 12 o'clock. The frigate La Duchesse de Berry, just arrived from off Algiers, fell in with Admiral Duperre's squadron, 26 leagues to the south-west of Toulon. The wind was favorable."

From the Aysio de Toulon of May 22.

A ship from Oran has arrived at Leghorn with the intelligence that 20,000 Bedouin Arabs arrived at Algiers on the 28th of last month to assist the Dey. These troops have brought their provisions and amunition with them. The Dey has presented a large cloak to each of the commanders, in token of his satisfaction.

PORTUGAL—*Lisbon, May* 22.—If the symptoms of tranquillity which now appear over the surface of politics here, are to be indicative of satisfaction, the Portuguese are quite happy. During the last fortnight a seeming tranquillity pervaded the whole mass; but they who fancy themselves correct judges of the character of the nation maintain that it is indicative of a future storm. The Miguelites are desirous of preserving it, while their political opponents, having profited by their various defeats, have resolved not to forestall the approaching crisis. The former, struggling against a host of difficulties, are anxious to obtain some money to enable them to fit out more ships of war to blockade Terceira, as well as transports to convey their enemies to the distant colonies; while the latter, crouching before Miguel's lash, are secretly plotting and scheming how to oust the tyrant when the expected armament arrives from Terceira.

Among the signs of the times worthy of being noticed, is the great eagerness of certain Miguelite speculators to make a loan, which, under the mask of forwarding the views of government, by affording the means of supplying the exigencies of the navy, is, in reality, to afford themselves means of securing by bonds, &c. their former advances. The amount spoken of is about £60,000, of which the greater part has been already consumed. Various schemes have been proposed to afford securities for those advances, such as placing the importation and sale of tea in the hands of a company of contractors, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the benefit of the money lenders.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 12th inst. announce that the Turkish Ambassadors, Halil Pacha and Saliman Nedjeb Effendi, had audiences of leave of the Emperor and Empress on the 9th inst. on which occasion the Emperor invested Halil Pacha with the order of the White Eagle, and presented to him the insignia enriched with diamonds.

Mr. Brougham has presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the abolition of capital punishments in all cases of forgery. The petition was signed by bankers of 214 cities and towns, and by them only. The signatures consisted of the names of 233 banking firms, 36 joint stock companies, and 503 individual bankers—in all 771 signatures.

A London paper of the 31st of May, states that another caucus had been held at the Thatched House Tavern, at which Mr. O'Connel proposed a resolution to oppose the Wellington administration, but it was rejected.

Miss Paton has quarrelled with her husband, Lord Lenox, and has left him.

It is said that the Rothschilds have agreed to furnish Turkey with money, to discharge the demands of Russia.

Trade in England had undergone no material alteration. Wool had advanced in price.

Paris dates of the 29th May announce the arrival of Tahir Pacha at Marseilles, and that he is the bearer of a letter to the King of France from the Sultan. It is said that the Pacha, whose arrival is thus announced, has not come direct from Constantinople, but from Algiers, to which place he had been sent for the purpose of inducing the Dey to submit. It is added, that the commander of the blockading squadron would not allow him to land.

The following passage we find in the Journal de Rouen of May 27th:

"We have seen this morning a person who left Caen yesterday at 2 P. M. who had heard of no report similar to those stated in the Paris journals. Public attention was nevertheless greatly excited by the fires which still continue to ravage the country: but there is no account of violence being exercised upon either the real or supposed promoters of these fires, or upon the soldiers who had let them escape. But it is a fact, that a battalion of the 4th regiment of the line, which was to have left Caen the day before yesterday, at 4 in the morning, for Toulon, received counter orders during the night; and is to be, it is said, dispersed in small parties through the arrondissements of Bayoux, Vire, and Palaise."

The Pilote du Calvados speaks of the counter orders given for the departure of the 4th regiment. It announces, also, two new fires in the arrondissements of Saint Lo and Vire, and complains of the obstinate refusal of the authorities to accept the aid of the National Guard.

At any rate, adds the Journal du Rouen, some light must be thrown upon the rumors which have reached Paris before they reached Rouen, and which denotes, in the population of the departments of Lower Normandy, such great exasperation, that the Minister considers it necessary to have recourse to an extraordinary show of forces, as much at least against the inhabitants as against the promoters of these fires.

SPAIN, May 17.—The troops sent into the province of Biscay, in order to enforce the abolition of the privileges and immunities, are to assemble at Burgos. Count d'Espagne will establish his quarter-general in this town. The abolition of the privileges will not be effected without bloodshed, and without great opposition from the inhabitants of Biscay, whose attachment to their privileges is carried to enthusiasm; but if the government overcome these obstacles, this measure will augment the actual revenue of the treasury at least a tenth.

LONDON, May 21. *Resignation of Prince Leopold.*—The undersigned, after the most mature consideration, is unable to withdraw the opinion which he communicated to the Plenipotentiaries, in his note of the 15th. He cannot admit that the answer of the President of Greece to the Residents contains a full and entire adhesion to the protocol. In his judgment it announces a forced submission to the will of the Allied Powers, and even that forced submission is accompanied by reservations of the highest importance.

The President distinctly informs the Residents that the Provisional Government, according to the decrees of the Council of Argos, has no power to convey the assent of the Greek nation. That it is well known to the Residents (who were present) that the decree in question declares, that no arrangements entered into by the Provisional Government with the Allied Powers shall be binding upon the Greek nation till they are acknowledged and confirmed by its Representatives.—That if the Representatives were called together, they would disobey the instructions of their constituents if they agreed to the propositions of the Allied Powers. But the last part of the President's note bears still more strongly on the views on the case, which the undersigned is compelled to entertain; for the President says, that with regard to the substance of the arrangement, the Government reserves to itself the power of submitting to the Prince, with the copy of the note, such observations as they cannot conceal from him, without betraying their trust towards Greece and the Prince.

Here the undersigned feels it right to correct a mistake which might arise from the wording of the President's letter of the 6th of April.

The undersigned never gave the President reason to believe that he was likely to adopt the Greek religion. Thus are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th. They are most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the Protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken, or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly states that the communication of the Protocol was received by the Senate in mournful silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him that they had not the power to accept the Act of the 3d of February: and that, even if they had received that power from the nation, they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards their brethren. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the behalf of the nation with the execution of the protocol. That the Allied Powers may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if orders are given for their execution in the Provinces, no one will obey them.

In another despatch, dated the 22d April, ulterior to his answer to the Residents of the 26th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears, the President says, that the Senate at length approves of his answer to the Residents, and is occupied with an Address and Memorial, which is to convey, according to his previous communications, their reasons for refusing to comply with the arrangements entered into by the Allies. This despatch, so far from dissipating the apprehensions excited by the former announcement, completely confirms them; for the President again refers to the observations which are connected with his official answers to the Residents, and the whole clearly proves to the undersigned, that the real and unbiassed opinion of the Greek Senate and people is firmly and irrevocably hostile to the decision of the Allied Powers. The documents referred to are annexed to the present note, and marked A B C. The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feelings to submit to be thus forced on an unwilling people, and to be connected in their minds with a diminished territory—the abandonment of their brethren in arms, and the evacuation of their lands and houses, from which hitherto the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary incursion—these results the undersigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the Treasury, of the 9th of February, he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a Treaty which might also lead to the bloodshed and murder of their brethren. He objected to the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of view, and claimed for the Greeks the right of opposing his nomination.

The undersigned must here observe, that at no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a treaty, of which the Protocol was never considered by him but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the note.—If this treaty has been delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. He never concealed from the Plenipotentiaries, that however he might be willing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece, they had no right to expect that he would ever go to that country without that security for himself and the Greeks which could alone be found in the provisions of a solemn and ratified Treaty. Again, in his memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserted that it would be necessary to conquer the ceded provinces from the Greeks, in order to give them to the Turks, and that the new Sovereign could not begin his reign by measures of police in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.

If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might admit the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in these measures, the undersigned might have, however unwillingly, consented to become the instrument of carrying the decisions of the Allied Powers into execution, and have endeavored, as much as possible, to alleviate their rigors and obviate their tendency. But their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.

The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with their compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects by force of foreign arms to submit to the cession of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very Treaty which places him on the Throne of Greece.

That one or the other alternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—Acarnania and part of Etolia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is, together with the fortresses, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks. It is the country from which Greece can best supply herself with timber for building ships—it is the country which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The chief military leaders of the Greeks have been of Acarnanian or Etolian families. Subsequently to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 22d of March, 1829, and the publication of the assent of the Turks to the excluded frontier in the Treaty of Adrianople, all the families which had survived the war returned and commenced re-building their houses and towns, and cultivating their lands: these people will never submit again to the Turkish yoke without resistance, and the other Greeks will not—cannot—abandon them to their fate.

In these circumstances, the duty which the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward. Throughout the whole of their transactions he has only contemplated the interests of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend by whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable basis.

It is with the deepest regret, that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a Delegate of the three Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms.—Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings, and injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of the 6th of July, in which the three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c.

LEOPOLD PRINCE DE SAXE.

House of Lords, May 24.—The Earl of Aberdeen in laying upon their Lordships' table the papers relating to the situation and connexion of this country with Greece, said, since he last had the honor of addressing their Lordships on this subject, circumstances had occurred to alter the position. Their Lordships were aware that the object of the Treaty of July 6, 1827, was for ensuring and establishing the entire independence of Greece. Events occurred which enabled the Allied Powers to entertain the proposition of establishing such independence. It then become necessary to select a Prince to fill the high office of sovereign of that country. That Prince they had at length found in his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The other courts had reposed an authority in this Government, which was highly gratifying, as a proof of the confidence the other powers had in the purity of its intentions. The offer of the Throne of Greece was made to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold on the 3d February, which was accepted on the 20th of the same month. Until a short period of this evening, the negotiation had continued on one single point. By the provision of the last protocol, the Allies had determined to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the Greeks. In accordance with this, it was deemed advisble to negotiate with his Royal Highness.—The Prince, however, made such demands as were thought to be very unreasonable. These were consequently resisted, as the Government did not feel itself warranted in imposing on this country any burthen which was not actually indispensable. His Royal Highness, however, made these demands with the utmost pertinacity, and stated that unless they were complied with, he was fully prepared to renounce the throne. Some of the Allies were at length disposed to acquiesce, and it terminated at last by this Government also acceding to the proposal. This was the situation of the matter when he had replied on a former evening to the question of a noble marquis. He had then said that nothing but points of minor importance remained to be arranged.

These minor matters were in progress until within a few days, when a fresh ground of objection was started, and on Friday night last he received an intimation from his royal highness of his intention to renounce the situation, and abandon the throne of Greece. He would not enter upon the reasons on which Prince Leopold had acted, but he should lay before their lordships, as speedily as possible, all the papers connected with the negotiations as were necessary to explain the course of the transaction, that their lordships might be in possession of all the facts on which they had acted. He had hoped that the papers that he had that evening laid on the table would have been sufficient to have explained the whole of the transactions, as related to Greece. The recent event, however, proved that it was necessary, in order to enable their lordships to form a correct opinion on the affair, to supply the further papers, which should be done as soon as possible. The circumstance would of course delay the final settlement of the affairs of Greece, but he was happy to have the pleasure of informing their lordships that the most perfect unison existed between this, and the other governments connected in this matter. [The noble earl, in the course of his speech, went into a detailed account of the papers he had then laid on their lordships' table.]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1830.

We invite the serious attention of our readers to the article from the Chambersburgh Repository, upon the opposite page of this day's paper, headed "Georgia and the Indians."

From present appearances, we infer that there will be three candidates for Congress, in Allegheny county, at the General Election, viz:—Harmar Denny, Walter Forward, and Robert T. Stewart. If our inference should prove to be correct, it is easy to foresee that the latter gentleman *will drive all the rest before him.*

ANOTHER BASE FABRICATION EXPOSED.—We conceive it to be our duty to notice another case, evincing most clearly the baseness and malignity of the editor of the "*American Manufacturer.*"—We do this deliberately, under the full conviction that our situation, as the editor of a public journal, imposes upon us the important task of correcting and neutralizing the moral poison which may be scattered, by a careless or malignant hand, among the community. It is, we think, but an act of justice to the people of our country, to give them correct information upon all questions which are brought before them. If a neighboring editor selects for his paper subjects of discussion well calculated to arouse prejudice and ill blood, and then basely perverts and misrepresents all the facts connected with those subjects, and other prints decline to correct and expose those perversions and misrepresentations, surely the people are not to be blamed if they form erroneous opinions.

We conceive it to be the duty of the well disposed portion of the community, to use all proper exertions to disseminate correct information; and if, after this has been done, the people choose to go wrong, (which, we believe, they will not,) then upon their own heads rests the iniquity of their conduct.

With these views upon this subject, we now proceed to expose another malignant misrepresentation and fabrication of the editor of the paper called the "American Manufacturer,"—grossly *miscalled*, indeed, unless it imports the "Manufacturer of Slanders and Falsehoods." We would have performed this task some time ago, but circumstances, known to our readers, have not permitted us to attend to our editorial duties; and even now we can give but a hasty notice of the matter.

In the "Christian Herald" of the 3d instant, the following article, extracted from the "Boston Recorder," was published:

Wesleyan Methodism.—It has been matter of surprise to many, that the church order and discipline established by Mr. Wesley, should ever have spread so extensively in Republican America, partaking largely as they do of an aristocratic character. Indeed, it is well known that discontents have arisen in that communion, and *that a secession has taken place for the purpose of securing to the brethren at large a representation in the legislative and judicial councils.* By the following short letter of Mr. Wesley, it may be seen, that his keen eye detected the rise of this spirit of liberty and equality in the brotherhood; and that he was not disposed to "give place by subjection, no, not for an hour." The letter was written to "Mr. John Mason," dated "Near London, January 13th, 1790." We find it in the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for April, and therefore we presume it is genuine.

"*My Dear Brother,*—As long as I live *the people shall have no share in choosing either Stewards or Leaders among the Methodists.* We have not, and never had, any such custom. *We are no republicans, and never intend to be.* It would be better for those that are so minded to go quietly away. I have been uniform, both in doctrine and discipline, for above these fifty years, and it is a little too late for me to turn into a new path, now I am old and grey-headed. Neither good old Brother Porna (God bless him!) expects it from me, nor Brother Wood, nor Brother Flamank.

"If you and I shall be called hence this year, we may bless God that we may have not lived in vain! Come, let us have a few more strokes at Satan's kingdom, and then we shall depart in peace."

Most men, upon reading this extract, would take it to be a simple assertion, that the present order and discipline of the Methodist church partakes largely of the aristocratic character; that discontents have arisen in that church, and that efforts are making "*to secure to the brethren at large a representation in the legislative and judicial councils*" of that body. In this view of the matter, it asserts nothing but what is true, and as well known as any other occurrence of the present day. Who does not know that the Methodists are now divided into two parties, the *Old Side* and the *Reformers?* We know not whether these are precisely the names by which each of those parties wishes to be designated; but if we are mistaken, we mean no offence to either. There are men belonging to each of those parties whom we highly respect. We simply wish to state the fact, that there are now *two* parties in that church; that one of those parties wishes to give the "*brethren at large*" more power in their *temporal* affairs than they now possess, and that the other party wishes to preserve things as they are. The *reformers* think that the present church order and discipline is "*aristocratic,*" and the article above quoted suggests the same opinion.

In our republican country, there is something of *odiousness* embraced in the acceptation of this word, *aristocracy*, which does not necessarily belong to it. *Aristocracy* means simply the *government of a few.* Webster defines *Aristocracy* to be "a form of government in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state; or in a few persons distinguished by their rank and opulence." In this sense, is not the government of the Methodist church *aristocratic?* Most certainly it is. Of that society there are in the United States nearly *one half million communicants;* and yet the whole power, spiritual and temporal, is vested in less than *six thousand* preachers. We pretend not to say that this is wrong. There may be sound and substantial reasons why it should be so, and we entertain no doubt that this form of government has contributed much to the rapid increase of that society.

Such is the substance of the article in the "Christian Herald." There is in it no charge against the Methodists of "*a desire to unite church and state,*" and certainly no evidence of an intention to *saddle evil designs upon the Methodists.* No, the whole matter is this:—*The Presbyterians themselves, enjoying a truly republican form of church government, naturally wish to see the same privileges extended to all other denominations of Christians; and for this they are reviled by this pretended friend of "virtue and liberty."*

Now let us see what this editor says about this article. In the "*American Manufacturer*" of the 10th instant, we find the following editorial paragraphs, with which we reluctantly pollute our columns. If we gave only an extract, that editor might say that we had not fairly represented him.

"*The Christian Herald.—This illiberal, low, libellous and scurrilous Presbyterian print appears to be decidedly opposed to every denomination of Christians but those friendly to Parson Herron's creed;* as the Parson is the supreme controller of that paper. We refer our citizens of the Methodist church, to an article taken from the Boston Recorder, published in the 2d column, on the 2d page of the Herald of Saturday last. In that article it is plainly asserted that the Methodist religion is of an '*aristocratic character,' and that they, the Methodists, want 'a large representation in the legislative and judicial councils,' or in other words, that they wish to unite church and state!* and that their religion is incompatible with republicanism. *The obvious intention is to saddle the evil designs of the Presbyterians on the Methodists.* However we may differ in religious opinions from others, our duty, as editors, obliges us to defend the *civil rights* of *all* our fellow citizens. Therefore, none shall be abused with impunity.

Many of the most intelligent clergymen, who formerly patronized the Herald, have become so disgusted with its contents, that they relinquished it, and now take the Manufacturer, a paper devoted 'to liberty, intelligence, and virtue.' The accession of virtuous and well informed clergymen to our list, is now almost an every day occurrence."

As to the last paragraph in this extract we believe *every word of it to be false;* and we challenge the editor of that paper to mention the name of *one single intelligent clergyman*, who has, within three months past, relinquished the "Christian Herald," and taken the "Manufacturer."

Having thus exposed this base and insidious attempt to create enmity and ill will between two Christian sects, the Methodists and the Presbyterians, we conclude this subject, confidently believing that both parties of the Methodists will with scorn and detestation reject the *defiling* advocacy of this "Manufacturer" of slanders and falsehoods.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

It is now several months since an Infant School has been in operation in this city, and sufficient time has elapsed to exemplify the decided superiority of this system of juvenile instruction, over the methods formerly practised in the nursery, and in common schools. We think that the progress made by the pupils, during the short time they have attended, must convince every unprejudiced mind, that while the system is happily calculated to interest and recreate the learner, it is by no means deficient in capabilities of imparting the rudiments of any and every branch of education.—The Board of the Pittsburgh Infant School Society hesitate not in recommending a reference to any intelligent parent, whose child or children may have attended the Infant School in Liberty street.

At present the number of pupils has materially diminished. Some have discontinued on account of sickness, and others because of the extreme heat of the weather. The Board have accordingly resolved, for the present, that the school shall be continued from eight to twelve o'clock each day.—For the purpose of giving additional interest to the daily instruction, they have recently procured a number of new colored engravings and lessons, for the purpose of illustrating the elements of arithmetic, grammar, and natural history. While the interest and curiosity of the little ones are excited and gratified, the teacher is assisted in communicating instruction in the most pleasing form. The Board have also made arrangements to receive regularly some of the most approved scientific journals of the day, which develope and discuss the excellencies or defects of the Infant and Monitorial System of instruction, as now adopted, and notice whatever improvements in any department may be proposed and suggested. In this way they may avail themselves of the experience of those who have made and are still making this admirable system a subject of thorough investigation.

The Board have to regret that thus far their means have precluded the possibility of extending this system more widely in this city, by the organization of additional schools. They would, however, indulge the pleasing anticipation, that the time is near when an attempt will be made to open new schools. Especially do they deem the system admirably calculated to benefit the Junior pupils in the Sabbath Schools, and with pleasure learn that an auspicious commencement has been made in the school attached to the First Presbyterian Church in this city.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

July 19, 1830.

The bank of the United States is arraigned in the Washington Telegraph for promoting the circulation of the reports of the two Committees of Congress on Finance. President Jackson, in his message, expressed the wish that the people would inquire and judge—those reports contain the most authentic data and impartial reasoning.

It has often happened that opinions and allegations injurious to a President or Secretary, have been submitted to committees of Congress; that the parties concerned have contributed, as of course and right, materials for their defence, and that the reports of the committees, when favorable, have been distributed by Congress and the Executive, and the administration editors, as abundantly and widely as possible. This was but fair and proper. Every one is entitled to disseminate fact and argument. Light from regular sources is what ought to be given to the people. Those in whose favor it may operate, at the same time that it serves to recommend a most important national interest, may well be allowed to concur in its propagation. The reports in question are the composition, and have the full sanction, of the able and independent committees by whom they were submitted to Congress and the country, after the most ample and strict investigation. What shield more lawful for the Bank?—*Nat. Gaz.*

In one of the South Carolina papers, complaint is made that Mr. Poinsett has not chimed with the *nullifiers* in his State. It is not long since Mr P. left a country (Mexico,) where he saw enough of both the theory and practice of *nullification.* The anarchy and wretchedness prevailing in the Spanish-American States, have arisen, in several of them, from the assertion of a pretended right to secede or withdraw from confederacy or union, whenever the general government did not give satisfaction to particular provinces, or submit to their dictation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

There arrived at New York, up to the twenty-third of June last, upwards of 8000 steerage passengers. It would be a curious fact to ascertain what accession of population the British North American Provinces and the United States have received from Europe since 1815. It cannot do less than average 35,000 a year, or 400,000. It may be indeed fairly estimated at 500,000. Allowing each family of 5 persons to have brought out money, clothes and other property valued at 20 sovereigns, they would have added a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. Supposing their labor worth 90 dollars or 20 sovereigns a year, their productive industry will be worth, at a very low estimate, £2,000,000 annually. How small a proportion of the annual revenue even this sum is, (had all gains gone to pay taxes) compared with the revenue of Great Britain—(156,000,000.) This imperfect statement shows beyond doubt that even the schemes of temporary and partial relief to Great Britain, by emigration, must all be vain.—*Quebec Gaz.*

Upwards of $76,000,000 of Saving Banks' Capital is now invested in the National Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the preservation of the Government.—*Balt. Chron.*

The number of persons executed in England for forgery, was, in 1820, 20: in 1821, 16: in 1822, 6: 1823, 2: 1824, 3: 1825, 1: 1826, 1: 1827, 4: 1828, 4: 1829, 7.—Total 64.

The Arabians and Persians will not make statues or pictures, because they fear that at the day of judgment they will be compelled to find *souls* for all the forms they have made.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

London, May 30.—The Paris papers assert that Frederick Prince of Orange, the second son of the King of the Netherlands, is likely to be appointed Sovereign of Greece, in the room of Prince Leopold.

At present there are four candidates for the crown of Greece: the second son of the King of the Netherlands, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince of Hesse, and the brother of the King of Bavaria.

The late Sir Robert Peel is said to have died worth two millions and a half. His will was proved on Friday, in Doctors' Commons, and sworn to exceed a million, which bears the highest probate duty, £15,000!

It is stated in a letter from Odessa of the 30th ult. that two gentlemen from the house of Rothschild at Vienna, had arrived there, and taken shipping for Constantinople, with a view, as was believed, of attempting to enter into a negotiation for a loan with the Grand Seignior, to the amount of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling. It appears by other accounts with which we have been furnished, that the Sultan's credit in regard to finance stands high; so much so, that there is likely to be a competition for the loan, should he be disposed to engage one. An objection of a rather unusual nature in such cases is said to have been taken in one quarter, which is, the very short period within which the Sultan promises to repay the whole loan, being only three years. The parties to whom this refers would perhaps like better the approved Spanish method, as better suited for speculation.

It has been stated in the city, on good authority, that the balance of money at this moment lying unemployed in the Bank of England, does not amount to less than £70,000,000 sterling.—*Lond. Times.*

London, May 30.—Several ships are fitting out to take emigrants to Swan River, Canada, New York, &c. The greatest portion of the emigrants are poor artisans, mechanics, and their families, who being unable to obtain employment, have had their passage money paid by the respective parishes to which they belong, in lieu of becoming a burden on the poor rates.

Intelligence from Toulon is conveyed to Paris, by telegraph, in twenty minutes—a distance of 388 miles.

The almost incredible fact has been stated, that an increase of productive power, through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, and other scientific appliances, within the last forty years, is equal to an additional supply of labor, of six hundred millions of men.

The rumor is revived, that a convention has been concluded between France and the Viceroy of Egypt, by which France agrees to subdue and deliver up the Barbary states to the Viceroy.

It is stated that a Greek privateer is cruising in the Red Sea against Turkish vessels.

PERJURY.—An extraordinary case is related in late Liverpool papers, in which two innocent men were sentenced to death on the testimony of a perjured impostor, and narrowly escaped from being executed.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A fellow named Fisher was found, in February 1829, tied to a gate near Wolverhampton, apparently bruised in the head; and having his mouth gagged with brown paper. Being brought into the town, he represented himself to be a joiner, a native of Oswestry, and resident of London; and said he had been knocked down and robbed; specifying the articles which had been taken from him. Some inconsistencies in his statements led to the discovery that no such person was a native of Oswestry, and that Fisher had played the same tricks before at Bridgworth. During the investigation he decamped.

At the late Lancuster Assizes, two men named Rigby and Grimes, and a woman named Mary Grimes, were convicted of a highway robbery on a person calling himself Robert Stanley. He was found lying on the ground, apparently insensible, with his hands fastened by wires to the bars of a gate. A quantity of wire was also twisted round his neck. He said he was a joiner and a resident of Oswestry, and had been robbed of his money, watch, and two bundles of clothes. At the trial he said it was so dark he could not identify the persons who had robbed him, but that they resembled the prisoners at the bar. A mass of circumstantial testimony was introduced, which left no doubt on the minds of the Judge and Jury of the guilt of the accused. They protested their innocence: but Justice Park implored them to indulge no hope of mercy. The men were ordered for execution, and the woman to be transported. A report of the case appeared in the public prints and met the eyes of some respectable inhabitants of Oswestry, who immediately conjectured that, as no such person as Robert Stanley, joiner, had ever lived in their town, it was the impostor Fisher.—This was communicated to Justice Park, who granted a respite to the prisoners. A police officer who knew Fisher's person immediately set about an investigation. The pretended Stanley had disappeared, but the result of the inquiry was a strong presumption that the surmise as to his identity was correct. On his appearing before the Magistrate who committed the prisoners, he was asked for a reference to some respectable inhabitant of Oswestry, and immediately mentioned the name of the Rev. Mr. Venables. The Magistrate addressed a letter with that direction, and received a very satisfactory reply, bearing the Oswestry post mark. But it turned out that no such person as the Rev. Mr. Venables had ever been heard of in that place. Thus these poor prisoners were rescued from a shameful death.

The case was referred to Mr. Peal, by whom no doubt it has been sifted thoroughly. The extreme caution which should be exercised in suffering no circumstances to be overlooked in capital cases is powerfully enforced by this singular narrative. If the prisoners had been duly taken care of by their counsel, the character of the prosecutor would have been the subject of examination before the jury, and an acquittal must have been the result.

The man calling himself Fisher, was supposed in England to have sailed from this country. A particular description of his person is not given.

Another case of equal singularity has been the occasion of much excitement in the District of Gore, U. C. About two years ago, a man named Masters, was supposed to have been murdered in that vicinity, and at the last Assizes for the District, three men named Young were put upon their trial, being charged with having committed the crime. The principal witness was a man named Sheeler, who, before giving his testimony, demanded his Majesty's pardon for having been a participator in the murder. The Judge told him he should have made his demand sooner; and it was supposed that if he had been assured of a pardon, he would have declared that he himself inflicted some of the blows which were said to have caused the death of Masters. He swore that he was at a short distance from the spot where Masters was slain, that the murder was effected with an axe, and the body thrown on a coal pit, by which it was consumed. The evidence implicating the prisoners was corroborated by several circumstances thought to be very strong. Much to the surprise, and indeed to the indignation of those who attended the trial, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The Judge remarked that if the prisoners wished to remove, the stigma attached as strongly to them as if they had been convicted. In the middle of June, Young received a letter from Masters himself. He was residing between Rochester and Lewistown, and heard to his astonishment, that these men had been tried for killing him. He was immediately sent for, and identified beyond a doubt: and the Youngs were in pursuit of the infamous Sheeler, who has been residing at the River Credit. It is supposed that he must be now in custody.

The Jury in this case did their duty conscientiously, exposing themselves by so doing to the censure of the people. In either of these cases, if the perjury of the principal witness had been discovered too late to save the lives of the victims of mistaken justice, every good man who had been empanneled would have had a painful recollection through life, of the judicial murder, to which, tho' unwittingly, he had been an accessary.—*N. York Commercial Advertiser.*

Lady Southampton's Jewels.—Some time since, the dressing-room of Lady Southampton was entered, and robbed of jewels to the amount of 5000*l.* sterling. Bishop, the Bowstreet officer, repaired to the seat of the Earl, in Northamptonshire. His suspicions rested upon one of the household, a favorite of his lordship, who would not listen to the officer's representations. The officer, therefore, left Mornton Hall, and returned home.

After some days it was remarked that the person in question frequently visited a small garden, near the Hall, and seemed to court the good will of the man who had the care of it, and whom he had previously treated as one quite beneath his notice. He often asked this man when he would prepare this or that plot of ground for his summer vegetables, and seemed to be very anxious in his manner of making these inquiries. While things remained thus, the head gardener unexpectedly ordered part of the garden to be prepared for potatoes, and to do this it was necessary to remove the artichokes. The man set to work, and commenced digging up the roots of the artichokes, and in a very short time, to his great surprise, he turned up a butterfly—not a poor frail worm, but one formed of emeralds and diamonds, and worth 1,500*l.* The man threw down his spade, and having locked the garden door, went and brought some of the household to the place, where, thrust carelessly just beneath the surface of the soil, they found the whole of their lady's jewels, with the exception of two finger rings, of minor value compared with the rest of the trinkets. They appeared to have been pushed into the earth by the hand, and not having any wrapper or paper, or even a handkerchief, they had become black. In addition to this circumstance, it was discovered that a few days before the robbery her ladyship's maid had been displaying the jewels—it is believed, merely out of a spirit of ostentation, to several of the servants, amongst whom was the person alluded to; and about the time the robbery was committed, the lady's maid went to her Ladyship's dressing-room door, but could not enter, the key having been taken from the outside of the door where she had left it, and the door locked on the inside. The individual suspected was now taken into custody, and after undergoing several examinations before Mr. Mansfield and the other resident Magistrates, it was their opinion, that although there was a total absence of direct proof, there was a chain of corroborative suspicious circumstances, which warranted them in committing the prisoner for trial. —*London paper.*

Mr. O'Connell brought forward a resolution in the House of Commons, on the 28th of May, for a thorough Parliamentary Reform, which received but a feeble support, even from the old friends of Reformation. Lord John Russel proposed a much more moderate project. Upon taking up the qestion on Mr. O'Connell's motion, the votes were ayes 13, nays 319—majority against him 306. On Lord John Russell's motion it stood ayes 117, nays 213—majority 96.—*N. Y. American.*

The French expedition to Algiers did not get on till 27th May. Our first intelligence, possibly, of its operations, will be from Gibraltar.

It is said in a late English publication, that "an architect lately constructed a machine for dressing stones, which, in little more than a minute, will give a smooth face to a stone five feet in length by one in breadth."

Something New.—A man named Michael Boal, a German, who has acquired the singular art of producing harmonious tones, and giving with facility to elaborate music a finished and interesting effect, by the novel process of striking his chin with force and velocity, is about to visit this metropolis.

The Hon. A. H. Everett, late American Minister, in Spain, mentions that the splendid natural advantages of that country have been in a great measure lost for a want of a proper attention to *Internal Improvement.*

Died,

On Wednesday, the 7th ult. Mrs. MARY GALLAGHER, aged 68 years.

W. RHOADS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services for the purchase and sale of Goods, and for the Forwarding of the same to any part of the United States. Property directed to his care for either purpose, will meet with prompt and due attention.

In forwarding Goods to the West by way of Pittsburgh or Wheeling, particular attention will be given to their immediate and least expensive transportation; at either of those places, Owners can, if most convenient, settle freight and charges.

GOODS by the Boston and Providence Lines, by "The New York and Baltimore Despatch Line" of Packets, and by "The Baltimore and Philadelphia Despatch Line of Packets through the Canal," are landed near his Warehouse, and will be forwarded without charge for drayage.—Commission for forwarding by wagons 6¼ cents per 100 lbs.

Merchandise will be received and shipped by the above lines of Packets, or to the south free of commission.

A packet of the "Baltimore and New York Despatch Line," leaves Coffee House Slip, N. York, and Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, every Saturday.

TRUMBULL & THURSTON, 119, *Front st. N. Y.*
W. RHOADS, 12, *Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,*
AGENTS.

Also, a Packet of the "Philadelphia and Baltimore Despatch Line," through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, sails daily from No. 4, North Wharves, Philadelphia, and 12 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

A WAKEMAN, 4, *N. Wharves, Philadelphia,*
W RHOADS 12, *Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore,*
AGENTS.

Refer to ANDERSON & ATTEBURY,
Commission Merchants, Wheeling.

July 20.—3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 31ST JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 20, 1830.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

FOUND, a very valuable broach or breast pin. The owner can get it by calling on Thomas Dickson, No. 53 Liberty street, and paying for this advertisement. July 20, 1830.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

Prime Flock of Sheep.

THE celebrated flock of FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP, consisting of about 2,500, recently owned by *W. R. Dickinson*, Esq. will be offered for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 10th day of September next, at *Steubenville*, Ohio. This flock, which is said to be equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, will be sold entire, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms CASH.

D. L. COLLIER, Trustee.

July 9, 1830—7ti.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

Office of the Tennessee Canal Commissioners,
25th May, 1830.

TO CANAL CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of September next, for the execution of certain works for improving the navigation of Tennessee River in North Alabama, below the Muscle Shoals.

These improvements will extend over a distance of 28 miles, between Florence and Waterloo, and the plan is to deepen the Channel, by dragging and blasting of rock, and by the erection of wing dams and walls to confine the water in the channel.

The first obstruction at Tuscumbia Shoals, having at low water a depth of 2½ feet, will require *dragging* over a length of 120 yards, one foot in depth, and the removal of 1,597 cubic yards of gravel, stone, &c. Also, the erection of rock *dams*, (of dry masonry,) to be laid in ranges, and partially hammered, estimated to contain 10,742 cubic yards.

The obstruction at Big-Buck Shoal, affording but 2½ feet of water, will require *blasting* on a rocky bar of 50 yards in length, 40 yards in width, and two feet in depth, containing 134 cubic yards; and the erection of 4,263 cubic yards of rock *dams.*

The obstructions at Colbert's and Brush-Run Island will require, at Colbert's shoal, *dragging* on a length of 1,600 yards 1½ feet in depth, amounting to 1,800 cubic yards, and the erection of 15,926 cubic yards of rock *dams.* Below Colbert's shoal, (from 3 to 4,) a reef of rocks, which is dry at low water, will require to be *blasted* 100 yards in length, 25 yards in width, and 4 feet in depth, amounting to 3,333 cubic yards; also, the erection of 2,808 cubic yards of *dams*, and *dragging* over a distance of 100 yards, one foot in depth, amounting to 1,333 cubic yards.

The obstructions at the head of Brush-Run Island will require *dragging* on a length of 1,100 yards, 6 inches in depth, amounting to 7,333 cubic yards; also *blasting* on a length of 80 yards, 3 feet in depth, amounting to 2,000 cubic yards; and the erection of 5,214 cubic yards of *dams.*

The obstructions at Bee-Tree Island will require *dragging* on a length of 2,400 yards, and depth of 6 inches, making 16,800 cubic yards; also *blasting* two reefs of rocks on a length of 260 yards, 1 foot in depth, amounting to 2,600 cubic yards, and the erection of 20,382 cubic yards of *dams.*

Proposals to be directed to John Boardman, Secretary of the Board of Tennessee Canal Commissioners, at Huntsville, Alabama.

The above works are but a commencement of the splendid scheme of improvements at the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee River, projected by the General Government, where a steam boat canal is contemplated, and will be prosecuted with all convenient despatch.

The plan of the improvements and the specifications will be exhibited to contractors at any time after 20th August next, by the Engineer at Florence, employed to superintend their construction. The magnitude of the work, the facilities of obtaining materials and provisions, and ample funds being in hand, render this undertaking worthy the attention of enterprizing contractors.

By order of the Board of Tennessee Canal Commissioners. JOHN BOARDMAN,
June 15—w6t. *Secretary.*

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 31ST JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
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35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
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1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375

13395 prizes—34220 tickets $136,880
20825 blanks

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 20, 1830.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, Edinburgh.

AND for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his drug and family medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, north east corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and retail by his agents and every principal druggist and vender of medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had, gratis, pamphlets either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health*—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Vegetable Nervous Cordial*, or *Nature's Grand Restorative.*—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints, generally, inward weakness, depression of spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.* A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Stomachic Bitters.* Celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and a cure for the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.* A medicine universally esteemed for destroying every species of worms in the human body. Price fifty cents per package: large packages one dollar.

DR. DYOTT'S *Patent Itch Ointment.* For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box.

DR. DYOTT'S *Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.* Price fifty cents; small vials, twenty-five cents.

DR. DYOTT'S *Anti-Bilious Pills*, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes fifty cents.

DR. VICKERS' *Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm &c.* Price 37½ cents per box.

DR. VICKERS' *Embrocation for Rheumatism, &c.* Price 37½ cents per bottle.

DR. GODBOLD'S *Vegetable Balm of Life.*—Price one dollar per bottle.

The Restorative Dentrifice. For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums. Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

MAHY'S *Approved Plaster Cloth.* A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar, for each size plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent faculty in the United States.

THE BALM OF IBERIA—Extracted from an Iberian Fragrant Plant; for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.

CLEMEN'S ALMOND LOTION—A certain cure for *grubs, pimples, freckles, ringworms, tetter, sunburn, morphew,* and *tan*, &c.

☞ Take notice, that, in order to prevent all imposition, each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebritty for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances, had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families and individuals, whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

☞ A considerable discount will be allowed to druggists, country merchants, and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

A supply of the above medicines, just received and for sale, by appointment of the proprietor, by DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

February 19, 1830.—m1y.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the man

PETERS' REPORTS, Volume 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 16—4t.

NEW NOVEL.

COUNTRY CURATE—by the Author of "The Subaltern," 2 vols., just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co. Booksellers, corner of Market and Front streets. June 16.—2t

Sugar House Molasses.

25 BBLS. Sugar House MOLASSES;
22 Hdds. LEAF TOBACCO;
20,000 lbs. PIG LEAD;
Just received, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH, & Co.
July 16.—3w.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The members of the Mechanics' Institute are informed that the Hon. Judge Baldwin will deliver an oration on the nature and advantages of the Institution, at the Court-House, on Thursday evening, 22d inst. at half past 7 o'clock. All persons friendly to the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. July 16, 1830.

To Gentlemen Mine Proprietors.

JUST arrived from Great Britain, a person who has received a scientific education, and fully qualified as civil engineer; who has had considerable experience in the constructing of railways, canals, road-making, and surveying in general, and is properly acquainted with mining and minerals, and has served as manager to extensive public works, comprehending the lime, coal, and agricultural departments, wishes to obtain employment. He is a single man, and has no objection to go to any part of the Union, north of the 33d degree. Satisfaction will be given as to character and qualifications, and, if required, a money security will be given for the proper fulfilment of whatever he undertakes. Application may be made at the Gazette office, Pittsburgh, (if by letter, post paid,) which will be duly honored.
July 16.—3t.*

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.*	1	Scioto,	*per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,		1	Michigan,		3 to 5
Canton,	-	2	Canada,		4 to 5
Pottsville,	-	2	Urbana,		3 to 5
Wyoming,	-	2	Greensburgh,		45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Hardman Philips and Thomas Lever, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts relating to said partnership will be adjusted by said Hardman Philips. Witness our hands and seals, at Philipsburgh aforesaid, this 26th June, 1830.
HARDMAN PHILIPS, [Seal.]
THOMAS LEVER, [Seal.]
Sealed and delivered in presence of *W. Bagshaw.*
July 9, 1830—7t.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.
ALSO, TO LET,
The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:
One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.
Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.
WALTER H. LOWRIE.
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

TO LET,
IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No. 39, Fourth street,* (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.
☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks.
Ivory turning of every description of articles
June 1.—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.
They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
Thomas C. Perkins, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to
CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
July 2, 1830.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.
ALEX. JOHNSTON Jr.
July 9—3t. *Treasurer*

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.
Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.
Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.
It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe grippings and most other disorders of the bowels.
Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.
Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated
GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.
By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.
For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.
☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.
If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.
A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—smal boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.
☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.
It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.
A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.
*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.
Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of
DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,
A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.
The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—
"*Pittsburgh, April 1st,* 1830.
"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."
N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.
THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.
DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:
Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.
☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.
One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.
A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.
Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.
☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*
For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, Attorney at Law.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.
☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET.
THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.
ALSO.
A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.
SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.
Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of
DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.
☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.
N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—
A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.
Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.
Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.
Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.
Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.
Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } Printing,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, } Writing,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } Wrapping,
Blue and White Tea Paper,
Bonnet and Fullers' Boards,
Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next
TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.
☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,
HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART.
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.
I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.
WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.
WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufactorers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf